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MAY BE NO APPROPRIATIONS

Strong Probability that the Measure Will Die in the Crush To-Day.

Senate Has Increased the Aggregate to Such an Extent that the State Would Have to Borrow Money.

Item to Give \$25,000 for the Grand Army Encampment Goes Through.

Scheme of the Saloon Keepers to Get Revenge on Judge Friedley-Death of the Coeinployes' Liability Bill in the Senate.

IT MAY NOT PASS.

Strong Probability that the General Appropriation Bill Will Fail.

It seems exceedingly probable that the general appropriation bill will not get through this session. The raises made all slong the line in the Senate will not be listened to by the House, and a conference committee will find agreement very hard work. The Senate cannot pass the bill until this morning, and legislation must

end at midnight to-night. The bill as prepared by Mr. Cullop appropriated for all purposes, both general and specific, \$4,849,382.55. This sum was distributed as follows:

For the fiscal year of 1893-For current ordinary appropriations, expenses of State government and benevolent, reformatory and educational institutions, \$1,830,880; to pay one-half specific appropriations made for the various State institutions and other purposes, \$154,461.33; balmonument to complete the same, \$43,699.89; to pay the incidental expenses of soldiers' and sailors' moument, \$10,000; for the payment of State bonds falling due April 1, 1893, \$340,000; to pay the expenses of the General Assembly, as appropriated by House bill No. 1, \$105,000; total, \$2,484,041.22.

The total receipts to be derived from every source of revenue upon which an estimate can be made are \$2,622,493,51. Deducting the above expenditures, \$2,484 .-041.22, leaves a balance of receipts over expenditures of \$138,452,29.

For the fiscal year of 1894 the bill appropriated as follows: Current ordinary appropriation, \$1,830,880; to pay one-half of specific appropriations, \$154,461.33; to pay State bonds failing due April, 1891, \$370,000; to pay the incidental expenses of soldiers' and sailors' monument, \$10,000; total appropriations for fiscal year of 1894, \$2,365,341.33. The estimated receipts of the State for that year will be \$2,622.493.51. Deducting the proposed expenditures of \$2,365,341.33, leaves a

balance of \$257, 152.18. Adding to this the residue for the fiscal year of 1893, \$138,452.29, gives a total remaining unexpended balance for the three years of \$395,604.47. By the statutes in force there are continuous annual appropriations amounting to \$50,000, which, in two years, amount to \$100,000, leaving a net balance over and above all proposed appropriations by the

bill as originally prepared of \$295,604.47. The House increased the appropriation, as reported by the bill, in the aggregate the sum of \$200,000. Of the above sum of \$295,604.47, unappropriated, it left \$95,604.47. Other bills appropriating money for paving contracts, world's fair, Soldiers' Home at Lafayette and Momence rock commission, which will aggregate at least \$150,000, will be considered, some of which bills have already passed and others will yet pass. It is, therefore, plain that the appropriations proposed would create a deficit instead of leaving a balance in the treasury. The Senate has very largely in-creased the amount appropriated by the bill as it left the House.

"If the appropriations are passed as now proposed by the Senate," said Mr. Cullop. chairman of the ways and means committee, yesterday, "it will create a large deficiency and the State will have borrow money to pay the appropriations. A halt ought to be called, in my judgment. The bill, as originally prepared, I believe, gave ample maintenance to every institution economically administered. A due regard for the welfare of the taxpayers ought to be considered in making public expenditures, and they ought to be kept at the minimum

"Do you think the House is likely to agree with the Senate in its raises?" was

"As to this I cannot say what the House will do. I am of the opinion that the sense of the House is against the increasing of appropriations for any purpose." "If I am correctly informed on the in-

crease made by the Senate, it will aggregate \$5,250,000. "How much can the Legislature appropriate for all purposes without contracting

further debte?

"Not to exceed \$5,100,000. I fix this amount upon the theory that the revenues due the State will be collected. "Would you regard it as particularly disastrous if no appropriation bill should be

"No; the statute in force making the appropriations by the General Assembly of 1891 would continue the appropriations there made for the support of the State government and all its institutions, so no great harm could happen if no appropriation bill be passed. All specific appropriations, bowever, would be

"Does the bill, as you originally prepared it, reduce the appropriations below "Yes; it reduces them, in round numbers,

The members of the House were more interested yesterday afternoon in this bill than in the business of the House, and all were sharpening their knives for it. A final disagreement, and no bill is more than probable, and this fact is bringing a big pressure for an extra session on the

THE SENATE'S WORK ON THE BILL Debate on State University Item-\$25,000

Voted for the G. A. R. Encampment. The appropriation bill occupied the entire time of the Senate yesterday. In the morning, before the body went into committee of the whole, there was a little breathing time in which resolutions, etc., could be submitted by unanimous consent. When that time arrived no less than seven or eight Senators were on their feet yelling "Mr. President!" Of these Senator Stuart. of Marion, was probably the most aggressive He held a resolution in his hand directing the judiciary committee to report on the coemploye hability bill, but was not permitted to offer it. The resolution was

Resolved, That subdivision No. 7, of the sub-Kitute for rule No. 54, be suspended, and that engrossed House bill No. 270, commonly known



NATURAL FRUIT FLAVORS. Of perfect purity-Vanilla Of great strength-Lemon Orange Economy in their use. Flavor as delicately and deliciously as the fresh fruit

as the coliability bill, be now reported by the committee on the judiciary to this Senate for its

Then came a message from the Governor, stating that he had nominated General Mc-Ginnis and J. J. Hilligoss as trustees for the Boys' Reform School. The nominations were confirmed, and Senator Magee resolved the Senate into committee of the When consideration of the appropriation bill was resumed, the amendment made by Senator Fulk to increase the specific

appropriation for the State University was taken up and adopted after a hard fight by the economists. Senator McLean was first to speak for the increase, It was a pity, he said, that the educational institu-tions were compelled to ask for any money from the State. These institutions had out-grown some of the Senators. If anybody did not understand what he meant he would furnish a diagram of the statement. Then he told a little story about Webster and a bottle of wine. The wine had lain in a merchant's cellar for forty years and cost \$6 when put there. With compound interest at 6 per cent, the old merchant said the bottle had cost him \$200, and Mr. Webster said, "For God's sake! let's stop the interest at once." Senator McLean applied this to the State debt, but did not want to stop the interest on it at the expense of the benevolent and educational institutions.

Senator McCutcheon had been all through the State University, and was convinced it needed all it asked.

Senator Magee observed that the public press had unfavorably criticised the increase in the appropriation which had been voted so far, but he was not molested by newspaper arguments. He was in favor of increasing the specific appropriation for the State University \$25,000.

Senator Seller looked upon the matter as a family affair. The State could not afford to give the colleges all they needed, any more than the heads of families could give to their own all they needed. The line of appropriation, he said, was inconsistent with the tax levy voted. After considerable discussion Senator

Leyden's motion to reject Senator Mc-Gregor's amendment striking out the specific appropriation, was carried, and Senator Fulk's amendment, increasing the appropriation \$25,000, was adopted.

Senator McGregor moved to reject the State Normal School appropriation of \$10,000, which was rejected. The trustees of the Vincennes University were offered \$25,000 in consideration of an old debt by Senator Wiggs, but this was also rejected by the Senate. The State Board of Health item was approved. The Indiana Reform School for Boys, by adopted amendment of Senator Aiken, will receive \$10,000 more maintenance fund if the bill passes. Sena-tor Griffith proposed to increase by \$1,000 the sum allowed for the expenses of the State Board of Charities. The amount was raised from \$2,500 to \$5,000 by Senator McCutcheon, but was rejected. Senator McHugh led the debate in

the forenoon for the encampment or dedication appropriation of \$25,000, followed by Senator Stuart. Senator Magee spoke until/ noon against it. Senator Wishard took the floor after dinner and met all comers on the proposition. It was for this appropriation that Senator Wishard delivered one of the ablest speeches of the session, and it was probably because of his forcible logic that the

Senator Seller said he was on the other side of the question from what helhad been accused of; that he was in favor of a \$25,000 appropriation expressly for the benefit of the old soldiers at the next encampment, and he could not understand the reasons why some were against it.

Senator Parker was against the appropriatton, and was determined that the city should entertain the veterans herself. Senator Boyd regarded the invitation as one extended by the soldiers and citizens of the State, and that the State owed some-

thing to their entertainment. Senator Boord spoke for the appropriation with the assurance that the counties he represented entertained the same sentiments on the question.

Senator Bingham said that he had been a soldier, but that he had tried to be a citizen ever since the war closed. He had been paid by the results.

While Senator Boyd was speaking Senator Magee asked if the old soldiers themselves could not raise the specific amount, and was put to some embarrassment for his trouble. It seemed rather strange that those men had not already done sufficient to be exempted from this tax, and Mr. Magee's generosity and patriotism fell a few degrees.

Senator Bingham said he did not understand that Thomas Taggart, as chairman of the Democratic State central committee, was authorized to go to Washington and invite the encampment, with assurances that the State would help entertain them. Senator Kern said it was not a question as to what Indiana would do for Indianapolis, but what she would do for herself. The vote was 24 to 19 in favor of an appropriation of \$25,000. The yeas were: Senators Baker, Boord, Boyd, Cranor, Crumpacker, Fulk, Gilman, Griffith, Hobson, Kern, Loveland, Lyan, McCutcheon, McHugh, McHugh, McLean, McManus, Newby, Seller, Stuart, Thayer, Vail, Wishard and Yaryan, Nays: Senators Akin, Rock Ringham, Rird Chandler, French Beck, Bingham, Bird, Chandler, French, Holcomb, Holland, Kennedy, Kopelke, Leyden, Magee, McDonald, McKelvey,

Moore, Parker, Sweeney, Thompson and The fund for the salaries of custodian, janitors, sweepers and watchmen of the Statehouse was raised from \$11,000 to \$13,-000, as amended by Senstor McHugh, of Marion, in order that these men might receive \$50 instead of \$40 per month. After some confusion the Indiana Le-gion was appropriated \$37,500, as amended

by Senator McHugh, of Tippecance.
The claim of Joseph P. Pope of \$1,000. for services during his term of office as Quartermaster-general of the State, was

Among many claims allowed was \$80.19 for costs, in the case of E. J. Armstrong vs. the State; the judgments of John Cruse against the State, \$58.29; Henry C. Roney vs. the State, \$879.42; Louis Hollweg. \$199.24; Judge Thomas B. Wood, \$344. Fuehring Bros., for sweeping, etc., \$1, 876.59; A. Bruner, \$5,009.39; Western Paving and Supply Company, \$10,666.50; George E. Davis, \$1,000; D. P. Erwin, \$877.45; Curwen Stoddart, \$9.40; Mrs. May, \$5,000. This latter claim was urged by every chivalrons Senator on the floor, and, although it went to pieces in the House, was adopted by the generous Senate with little opposition.

SALOON KEEPERS' CONSPIRACY. Legislature Helping Them to Vengeance or

Judge Friedley, of Jefferson County.

The most exciting incidents of the House vesterday came in connection with the bill to abolish the Jefferson county judicial circuit and tack it on to Clark county. This bill is the child of the Liquor League, which is anxious for revenge on Judge Friedley. of Jefferson county, who has made Madison hot for such saloon keepers as violated the law. Parker introduced the bill and the Senate passed it. McGregor was its ploye bill, even if recommending particular champion in sneaking it through | its indefinite postponement, but he

In the House it was put in Mc-Mullen's charge. Mr. Sulzer borrowed the bill for a day, but McMullen got another copy and held a meeting with himself and reported it favorably as coming from the judiciary committee. The Speaker had promised "de gang" to hand it down yesterday afternoon and in the morning about twenty saloon keepers arrived from Madison to work for the bill. When the bill came down yesterday this gang in charge of Sim Coy and "Jim" Wilson made a lovely picture of toughness standing in a row in the back end of the room. Dailey borrowed the bill yesterday, but did not

get to keep it long. The schemers saw their opportunity when Senator Baker's bill to put Wells and Blackford in one district came down on tavorable report from the courts committee, and Erwin made a speech for it, moving the suspension of the rules. McMullen at once asked the Speaker for McGregor's bill, and the Speaker sent a page to Dailey, who had to dig it up out of his inside pocket. It was McMullen's intention to load the saloon keepers' bill on with it, but this caused

a lovely little row. Dailey and Sulzer protested vigorously against this effort to smuggle through this victous measure. There was more or less confusion, but Datley finally got the floor and asked McMullen when the judiciary committee had had a meeting. McIntire put in on McMullen's behaif, and Dailey "roasted" him brown, instead of red, in a few words. He denounced the bill briefly. McMullen, Ader, Rodabaugh, Collins and others who seemed interested in the job were demanding the previous question, calling points of order, etc., and the only way Sulzer could get the floor was to rise to a question of personal privilege. He said he had asked McMullen when there would be a meeting

of the judiciary committee on this bill, on Thursday, and the latter had replied that there would be no more meetings of the committee. He offered a minority report, signed by four members, against the bill. in reply McMullen declared that Sulzer had taken the bill and locked it in his drawer, and had written to his friends at home that the bill would not pass. Suizer retorted that the bill had never been printed in the Senate, and, having a right to read it, he had gotten it from the Speaker Wednesday evening, and returned it Thursday. He protested against loading it up with a good bill. The roll was then called on the Baker bill, for Wells and

Blackford, and it was passed.

Dailey then moved that the Parker bill be referred to the committee on courts, but this was defeated by a division vote of 38 to 40. The bill, with the reports, was then handed down and the minority report de-feated by a division vote of 39 to 32. Sulzer then got the floor and appealed to the fairness of the House not to let this nasty job go through. Ader, Cuilop, McMullen and others harassed him all they could with questions, and then called time upon him. Dailey was next recognized, and started out by saying that the House seemed anxious to do all the dirt it could to Jeffersonville and Clark county. It had passed one McHugh bill, taking from his people the right to elect officers this year, and another putting upon them three police commissioners when they only had five policemen in the town. This would make a close district, but a Democratic one. However, that was not the point. The motive behind the bill was the fact that Judge Friedley had been rough on the Madison saloon keepers, and the edict had gone forth from the State Liquor League that Friedley must go. He begged the House not to bind itself to this conspiracy of the saloon keepers. Cullop, Rodabaugh, Hench and other harassed him

with questions, as usual.

McMullen spoke for the bill. Sulzer asked him a question and McMullen rethis again, lest he might steal the bill. He stated that the Clark county judge had told him that he could easily do the work. Salzer denounced this as untrue.

A roll call was then taken, and the majority report favoring the vicious job was adopted by a vote of 50 to 33, Dailey, Bebymer, Heagy and a few other Democrats voting with the Republicans against it. Mr. Sulzer arose to a ques-tion of personal privilege and re-sented the insunuation McMullen had made about his stealing the bill. He wantd to know what he meant. McMullen kep still. Again he demanded to know what he meant, and again McMullen said not a word. Sulzer declared that he would stand his own character against that of Mc-Mullen at any time, and did not propose to have his honesty impugned. Again Mc-Mullen said nothing.

When the excitement was over, Coy and Wilson filed out of the hall, followed by the whole gang of bums and thugs from Madison.

COEMPLOYES' BILL. Choking Process Still Goes on in the Senate

-Dailey's Resolution. The coemployes' liability bill is meeting with its usual fate of being choked to death in the Senate. Its status in committee there was decribed in the Journal yesterday. Yesterday morning an effort was made to offer a resolution asking for a report in the Senate, but it was cut off by objections from McHugh, Chandler and others.

in the afternoon Representative Dailey offered in the House a resolution urging the Senate to take up the bill and act upon it. He declared that there had been some rumors affecting the integrity of certain persons concerned. Mr. Cullop raised the point of order that the House had no right to criticise the Senate or interfere with it in any way. Mr. Hench spoke for the resolution, declaring it was conched in respect-ful terms. Mr. Ader declared that had the resolution come from any other member he would have pronounced it pure buncombe. The House had done its duty in the matter and had no right to interfere with the Senate. He moved to table the resolution, but this motion was lost.

Mr. Deery declared that he was a friend of the bill, but believed this action improper. Cullop again spoke against it, as did Erwin, and Dailey withdrew his reso-The Senate's judiciary committee, which

on Thursday agreed with the labor people to report the measure yesterday morning, with the vital section stricken out, failed to carry out its contract, and the legislative committee of the railroad employes were yesterday very emphatic in their de-nunciations of the Democratic majority of

Mr. McHugh himself had promised the committee to champion the bill on the floor. "I will also see Speaker Curtis," said be, "and make arrangements for getting it through the House after we pass it. It will become a law before night."

The bill had been inspected by railroad attorney S. O. Pickens, and, though excised of many features with which the labor committee parted relucto save something material of their pet measure. They were astonished yesterday morning, therefore, to learn that the judiciary committee would prove false to the agreement. Senator Griffith explained, when approached by the committee, that some railroad men from the southern past of the State had arrived and had met and gave these new persons in interest a hearing, the adopted report was again laid wide open the corporation knife and Sections 3 and 4, which, from the labor standpoint, were the only features of life remaining in the bill, were cut out. A substitute section was offered which the labor committee said was not only of no benefit, but was worse than nothing, and was rejected. It would, they said, not only throw the re-sponsibility of defective machinery upon themselves, but would compel them to become spies and reporters upon their fellow-employes. The committee declared that they had before rejected such an amendment, and thereupon arose and retired, deeply stirred, it was evident, with disgust and anger. The corporation representatives who had broken the compact included S. O. Pickens, John E. Lamb. Charles Stuart and Senators McHugh and Griffith, all Democrats. The labor committee was par-

ticniarly incensed at the Senators. "It has come to a pretty pass." said one of them last night to a Journal reporter. "Here are these two men holding up the State's legislation by the throat by methods open to suspicion. McHngh played us false. Griffith is a tool of rallroad corporations. The only measures in which labor has any special interest are tied up in the Senate, with no prospect of passage. These are the coemployes' bill, the stationary engineers bill, the antiassurance bill and the bill providing for boiler inspection. The last has been reported favorably by the committee, but the President of the Senate is careful not to hand it down. We have begged of Griffith to make some report on the coemsaid he would do nothing of the sort. All we ask is to get that measure before the Senate. There are votes enough there to pass it, but we cannot get the bill away from the committee. We have been lied to

and put off until we will stand it no longer without a protest." colloguy between Senator Griffith James Compton, a memof the labor commiteee, shows the temper of the workingmen. Griffith familiarly approached Compton. and, as he toyed with his watchchain, said: "Compton, we are going to do something for your measure-

"What's the use of telling me that," interrupted Compton, angrily. "You have lied to me so often that I don't want to hear a word out of you. "Oh, you're mad," said Griffith, sooth-

"You are - right I'm mad," was the

reply. "So are the rest of us."

Thus goes the Democratic pretense of interest in the welfare of the wageworker. A corporation wink is enough to make the party throw aside not only all platforms but even committee agreements, State Chairman Taggart was besought yesterday to help the petitioners in their suit, but, they said, could not be aroused to any interest in their cause. He had, they said, some irons of his own in the fire. There is reason to believe that the party leaders are thoroughly frightened at the situation the Leg-

FINAL ACTION ON BILLS.

islature's attitude has put them and the

Some Senate Measures Get Through the

House and Others Fail. Senator Kopelke's bill extending the ten-



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Hood's Sarsaparilla has done our little boy." HARRY K. RUBY, Box 356, Columbia, Pennsylvania.

HOOD'S PILLS cure Constinution by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

pal improvements to property owners whose assessment is less than \$50 passed the House after several members had spoken for it and none against it. Senator McLean's bill extending the children's guardians' act to Terre Haute, Evansville, Fort Wayne, Richmond, Lafayette and other cities was passed under suspension of the rules.

Senator Wishard's bill authorizing the State Board of Agriculture to buy and sell land and exempt it from taxation died in the House. It was by a very close vote that the House, a couple of weeks ago, declined to fall in with Green Smith's scheme to wipe out the State Board of Agriculture, and it could not go quite so far as to exempt it. Senstor Yaryan's bill to permit building associations to increase their capital stock, and Senator Thayer's bill to give cities title and custody of school property taken

in by extension of their limits passed on separate roll calls under one suspension of the rules. The Senate bill empowering Oxford, Clinton county, to buy a gas plant and water works passed. Another effort was made to pass Senator Fulk's bill to require town clerks to make a financial report to the trustees once a yeas, but it failed again. Two of Senator Cranor's bills were killed

in the House yesterday. One was his weed bill, requiring road supervisors to keep the roads clear of weeds and shrubbery. The enacting clause was stricken out of this. The second was his bill to change the method of vacating alleys, giving city councils the right to do it over the protest of property owners. Rodabaugh made a speech against this, supporting the majority report of the committee on cities and towns against the bill. Mr. Meredith tried to speak for it. but Dr. Passage cut him off with the previous question, and the majority report was adopted. Mr. Meredith afterwards arose to a question of personal privilege, and denonnced the sort of cowardice that cuts off one side from speaking after the other side has had a chance,

Senator Wray's bill, providing that the cost of purely local sewers in cities and towns shall be assessed against abutting property owners, passed. Senator Bingham's bill, permitting city councils in cities of 21,000 and upward to compel property owners to make sewer, water and gas connections to the curb before streets are improved, passed. Senator McKelvy's ditch bill was championed by "Jerry" Collins and snowed under by a vote of 11 to 58. senator Smith's bill to prevent the dumping of sewage and offal into streams, was opposed by Mr. Farlow and championed by Thornton, McMullen and Passage and passed by a vote of 57 to 2. This will prevent any more such trouble as the Indianapolis Water Combany had with the Noblesville strawboard works. When Senator Wishard's bill, to compel county commissioners to have plans for bridges and advertise for bids, came up it was apparent the big bridge lobby had gotten in its

Senator Beck's bill, to appropriate \$25,000 to the Momence Rock Commission failed for want of a constitutional majority, the vote standing 47 to 13. It will be called up to-day and passed. Interest in this bill has been aroused by the appearance of two or three agents of Chicago capitalist who own large tracts of land in the Kankakee swamps which they want drained at the State's expense. Mr. Cullep's bill reappointing Julian and

Mallov collectors of swamp-land funds and giving them 25 per cent, of all their collections, passed the House. Deery's child insurance bill, with all its horrible train of prospective child murders, was heavily sat upon by the House, which voted it down by a vote of 58 to 10. Deery said a word or two for it, and Dr. Teal spoke against it.

Mr. Stephenson's bill to legalize certain court records in Clinton county, left unsigned by a judge who had become insane, was passed.

WATCHERS AT THE POLLS. Senator Parker's Bill Debated in the Honse

-It Will Doubtless Pass. Senator Parker's bill to give the Populists and Prohibitionists watchers at the count, which got through the Senate in spite of Senator Magee and some other Democratic leaders, came up in the House yesterday on report of the elections committee with an amendment giving to any party that has cast 2 per cent. of the vote at the preceding election representation on

the election boards.

Mr. Barnes, who favors the bill, spoke against this amendment, because if it was tacked on, attaching expense to the people for this work, the bill would go back to the Senate and die there. Collins moved to strike out the enacting clause of the bill, and this motion was put and lost on a viva voce vote without debate. Mr. Behymer spoke vigorously against the bill, declaring that these people had been hon-

estly treated. Dr. Passage moved to table the amend ment, and this was carried on a viva voce vote. Mr. Terhune spoke for the bill, saying he had petitions from men of both the great parties in his county asking for it. Mr. Deery favored it and caused some commotion by declaring, "There is no doubt that funny things have been done by both Democrat and Republican boards." Mr. Hench declared that the Democrats could not afford to go on record as against this bill. If the coemployes' liability bill failed in the Senate, as now seemed likely, the party would have enough responsibility to bear.

The question was then put and the bill advanced to third reading on a viva voce vote. There can be little doubt that the bill will pass the House and become a law.

ROBBING LOCAL TAXPAYERS. Ring of City and County Officeholders Get-

ting Their Salaries Raised. The petit larceny from the pockets of Indianapolis taxpayers by the Legislature continues. There seems to have been a lovely little ring formed for the purpose of raising everybody's salary now in office, and local officeholders have spent more

than half their time since the session began. The first of the bills to get started on the road to glory was one permitting the County Commissioners of this county to raise year installment plan of paying for munici- Circuit Judge Brown's salary to



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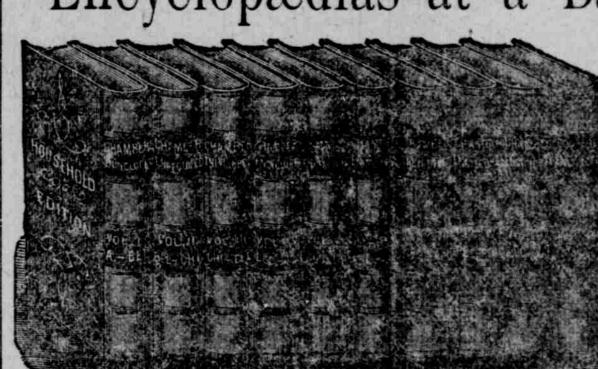
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THE BOWEN-MERRILL CO

\$4,000 per year. This passed the House, and the Senate tacked on the Superior judges of this and Allen, Vanderburg, Vigo, and one or two other counties as well as the Circuit judges of those countres. It came back from the Senate yesterday and the amendments were concurred in by

Then Mr. Hord introduced a bill to give County Assessor Joel Baker a salary of \$2,500 per year. This has passed both houses and become a law. Grossart introduced a bill to raise the deputy assessors of this township to \$3 per day, and this passed the House. Grossart introduced in the House a bill to raise Township Assessor Wolf and Township Trustee Gold each from \$1,800 to \$2,500 per year, and these worthies staid with the bill daily for over a month until it got through the House on Thursday, and are now pushing it in the Senate. County Superintendent Flick had to have a whack, too, of course, and Johnson introduced a bill to give him a raise to \$2.-500 per year. This came up on third reading in the House, yesterday, but the House work in great shape. Mr. Ader moved to | had finally gotten tired of this sort of strike out the enacting clause and it went | thing and voted it down, Messrs. Ader, Rodabaugh and Cullop speaking against it. Stuart introduced a bill. which the Senate has passed, raising the already large salary of Police Judge Buskirk \$500 per year, and that picturesque barnacle is now daily ornamenting the lobbies of the House

to work his little job through. These are not the only raises made. In order to get the influence of Gray and his friends for the charter amendments, or rather to prevent their opposition, a provision had to be inserted raising the salary of Bartholomew Parker, the stenographer

of the Board of Public Works, to \$1,500 per

For the Benefit of Sweeney.

Another little job that looks like highway robbery has slipped through the Legislature, for the benefit of Supreme Court Clerk Sweeney. Sweeney got a testimonial from the Supreme Court judges that it would be a good thing to index the Supreme Court records. On Monday he got the celebrated McHugh, of Tippecanoe, to introduce in the Senate a bill appropriating to him, Sweeney, \$3,500 for this purpose. It was slid through the Senate in McHugh's own peculiar way, and, before any body knew anything about it, turned up on third reading in the House yesterday. Sweeney was there with his testi-monial, lobbying hard and it passed with just one vote to spare. Mr. Sweeney can have the work done for about \$1,500 and still have \$2,000 out of the little scheme to throw at the birds.

There Are a Few of Them Left. Things must be running very smoothly down at the southern prison. The warden, the deputy warden, the three trustees, the steward, the physician and preacher are all ornamenting the lobbies of the Legislature nowadays. It is claimed that there are still a few guards left to take careof the institution.

World's Fair Appropriation. The conference committee on world's fair met yesterday noon, and failed to agree. They will meet again this morning, and bring in a report to-day favoring an appropriation of, probably, \$65,000.

Legislative Notes. Mr. Drapier's claim of \$7,999 for printing

the legislative reports of 1887 was defeated. Senator Boord made an excellent speech for the encampment appropriation, one that worked good for the cause and one that was appreciated by those interested in the success of the affair. Senator Morgan is a happy man. He has won a victory for the feeble-minded at Fort Wayne by getting an additional appropriation of \$10,-000 to the maintenance fund and \$110,000 for a new dormitory. This was more than Allen county expected, and something Representative Rodabaugh, of the House, could not rouch. Senator Baker pursued his Senate bill, No. 100.

which passed the Senate on Tuesday under suspention of the rules, into the House, where it passed, also under suspension of the rules. The Senator is a pusher, and secured the passage of a bill, under adverse circumstances, that makes his home county a separate circuit, which is much needed. He has served his people well and is entitled to their plaudits.

Praise-Meeting at Mrs. Merrill's. The annual praise-meeting of the Fourth Presbyterian Church will be held this afternoon at the home of Misses Catharine and Mina Merrill. No. 277 North Tennessee street Each one who

attends is asked to recite one verse of a favorite hymn, which will be one part of the interesting programme of exercises prepared.

HARRISON RECEPTION.

Committee Meeting To-Day-Mrs. McKee Will Be Present Monday Night.

The committee on arrangements for the Harrison reception are requested to meet at Postmaster Thompson's room at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon. Gen. George F. McGinuis has been selected to represent the Loyal Legion on the Harrison reception committee. Mrs. McKee will accompany General Harrison, and will attend the re-ception at the Statehouse Monday night. The members of the Marion Club are requested to be at the clubhouse at 9 o'clock sharp Monday morning for the purpose of marching to the depot to meet the returning President. Uniform hats and badges

will be worn. Central College Commencement. The final examinations of the classes at the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons will begin next Tuesday and continue one week. The commencement exercises and awarding of diplomas will take place at the Grand Operahouse on Wednesday, Feb. 15, at 8 P. M.

BRIGHT teeth, and lips that glow the while, Give light and color to a smile; And, infinitely more than this. Give light and color to a kiss. But both must suffer from the want

Of the life-giving Sozodont.

And Pain from Eczema. Scratched Until Blood Came. Scales Like a Fish, Cured by Cuticura,

I had a very bad case of Eczema on my neck, It was just terrible. At times it seemed as if it would drive me crazy with itching and pain. Through the day it would itch, causing me to scratch until the blood would come, and during the night it would scab over so that I would scratch scales of like those of a fish. Doctored with the family physician for one season. He gave me temporary relief but my trouble would come back at about the same time each year. Then I began using Cuticura Remedies, which MISS HANNAH M. WILLIAMS.

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My head became very sore and all my hair fell out. I spent all I could make in doctoring, but nothing helped me; bought Cuticura Remedies. and in six weeks' time my head was well, and I then used the Cuticura, for my hair. I now say that there is not a finer head of hair in northern Indiana than mine for only a year's growth.
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The new Blood and Skin Purifier, internally, and Cuticura, the great Skin cure, and Cuticura Soap, the exquisite 8kin Beautifier, externally, instantly relieve and speedily cure every disease and humor of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair, from infancy to age, from pimples to scrofula, when the best physicians, hospitals, and all other remedies fail.

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